FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1883.

Amnomente To-day. my of Muste-Matinge, Concert. Theatre-Odelle. the Indian Circus—15th II. and no.
Doly's Theatre—Our English Friend.
Fifth Trouse Theatre—The Two Orphana.
Their of Leave Hos. Involvy Theater-Frit Among the Gypeles.
Indices Square The White Hars.

Can Francisco Minatrola-Broadway and 20th st.

Standard Theater-Iclantia.

Theater Constigue-McGriey's Inflation. Matines.

They Francisco Theater-Variety. Matines.

The Cavine-The Queen's Lace Handkerchiet.

Theater-Cavine-Theater-Variety. Thatla Theatre Coriolas no. Links Square Theatre - The Rintrans.

A Great Question for Congress.

The lands voted by Congress to railroad corporations during the era of subsidy legislation, and forfeited by the corporations through their failure to comply with the conditions of the grants, are worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

Nobody supposes that the railroad companies will abandon their claims to the for-leited land grants without a tremendous struggle. The whole power of some of the most powerful corporate bodies in the land now exerted to prevent, or at least to

any-action by Congress that will ree the plain conditions of the law and prive them of property so valuable.

We print to-day the story of the attempt of certain persons to get possession of the ds voted by the Forty-first Congress in aid of the construction of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad-a railroad that was never built. This grant has been dead for nearly seven years, but an effort is making to revive it, without action by Congress, for the benefit of those who have done nothing to earn an acre.

The value of the land involved in this case is about \$3,000,000. There are other cases of greater magnitude, but there is none, perhans, where the effrontery of the proceeding is so clearly apparent. What is of even more importance, there is no other scheme for the misappropriation of the people's acres that has gone so far in the dark, or gone so near to a successful termination.

Congress is face to face with this great question of the forfeiture of the uncarned land grants.

Nonsense Run Wild.

We read in the Boston Herald that "Mr CLEVELAND is being carefully groomed by his friends in western New York for the Presidential race in 1884."

We suggest that while Mr. CLEVELAND'S friends are engaged in doing their level best under the necessity of apologizing for the defects and crudities of his tnaugural message, the prospect of his becoming the candidate of the Democracy for President in 1884 cannot be regarded as very brilliant.

It is an interesting circumstance that Mr. CLEVELAND was made the leader of the New York Democracy last year by a Half Breed Republican newspaper in Buffalo, which had become disgusted and enraged with its own party, and desired to do all the mischief it could.

There was not a Democratic journal in the State which urged the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND. No branch of the Democracy called for him. No intelligent Democrat was anxious to stake everything upon the fortunes of an untried and unknown man. But circumstances favored the Half Breed speculation, and Mr. CLEVELAND became Governor of New York.

The Democratic candidate for Presiden two years hence will not be selected by Half Breed influence, nor will his nomination be based upon the ignorance of the people respecting him.

Governor Butler Frees His Mind. GOV. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER's address to the yesterday. It is a remarkable paper, such as man. It is uncommonly long-we could hardly crowd it into fifteen columns of THE SUN-yet there is not a superfluous word in it; nothing commonplace, no nonsense. Gen. BUTLER had a good deal to say. He knew exactly what he wanted to say; it is twelve years since he began to get ready for this

Brave, shrewd, patient, persistent, clear sighted, quick-witted, level-headed, the bluff General goes right to the heart of every question he touches. From his introductory reminder to the fossils on the hill that he BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, is "Supreme Executive Magistrate of the Commonwealth," to his concluding declaration that he will not again be a candidate for the office, there is not an idea or suggestion or recommendation that is not inspired by an honest purpose to serve the State of Massachusetts.

Yet his message could not have created a greater sensation in certain quarters if he had proposed to paint Bunker Hill Monument green or to hang FRISBIE HOAR for piracy. He turns the whole system of State administration topsy-turvy with his unpleasant facts and unwelcome advice. Let as see what he tells the startled inhabitants;

That Massachusetts has spent \$22,078,689 on a railway and tunnel enterprise that is not even now self-supporting;

That by a capitation tax Massachusetts denies free and equal suffrage to her citizens. and practically offers a bounty of from one to two dollars for neglecting town meeting and staying away from the polls;

That Massachusetts refuses to 164,571 of her male citizens over twenty-one years of age rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; that her laws disfranchise 36 per cent. of her voting population; and that there are proportionally fewer voters in Massachusetts than in any other State of the Union, North or South. except five:

That the present laws of Massachusetts in regard to registration are a hindrance to nest voters in the exercise of their rights; That in some parts of Massachusetts there

is neither a free ballot nor a fair count; and that a system of sealed ballots is needed to protect the Massachusetts voter from intimidation at the polls:

That the desire of Massachusetts women to vote should be practically tested by a law allowing them to vote like men at municipal elections, the law to take effect when it shall be accepted by a majority of the women voting at some general election directly upon this question:

That the Massachusetts laws regulating naturalization, by restricting the process to the Superior and Supreme Courts, operate to pullify the laws of the United States, and

that the restriction should be repealed; That there is a snobbish tendency among officers of the Massachusetts militia to apo the airs of officers of the regular army, and that this disposition will be discouraged by

the present Commander-in-Chief; That whoever is convicted of an attempt to

throw a railroad train off the track ought to be punished with death;

That of the money spent by Massachus on her reformatory, correctional, and pauper institutions eighty-seven per cent. goes in salaries and perquisites;

That the cost of supporting every sane and insane pauper of Massachusetts is double what it used to be and what it ought to be; That the so-called charitable and reforms tory institutions of Massachusetts are nests

of extravagance and scandalous abuses; That the School for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Youth ought to be wiped out of existence, since a well-fed, well-cared-for idiot is a happy creature, while an idlot awakened to his condition is a miserable one;

That a State prison convict ought to be allowed to work off a portion of his sentence every month by stillgence and good behavior say, ten days out of every thirty, as the highest reward of merit; and that a certain percentage of his earnings while in prison ought to be invested for his benefit;

That the insupe who have a chance of recovery should be kept in other institutions than those which contain the violent or the hopelessly mad;

That each of the institutions now governed by Boards should be put under the control of

some one competent man, directly responsible to the Governor; That in place of the present system of executive government by irresponsible commissions, the Governor and Council should have power to summon witnesses and take testimony in regard to abuses in the administration of State affairs, as well as power

to apply the remedy; That at least one-third of the officeholders of the State should be cut off as superfluous and that the salaries of the remainder should be reduced at least one-half. "I will undertake," says Gen. BUTLER, "to carry on the needed business of the State with the reduced number of officers; and if the present officers resign their places (which most of them will not do) on account of the reduction of their salaries, I will fill their places with equally good and efficient incumbents selected and appointed under the most carefully prepared ules of competitive examination;

That the tax evaders and tax shunners of Massachusetts ought to be pursued with a vengeance, and that taxation should be lessened by abolishing unnecessary offices and cutting off useless expenditures; That the Legislature might help to reduce

taxation by shortening its sessions; That railroad accidents caused by over worked employees should be prevented by a law against working railroad employees more than ten hours a day;

That the boasted educational system of Massachusetts is far behind that of many other States-in fact, that she is the nine teenth State of the thirty-eight in respect of illiteracy, while there are only two States which expend more money per capita for stucation. Gen. BUTLER finds that of \$5,156,000 which the State expends for education, \$4,494,225 goes for salaries of teachers. He finds that the pay of the male teachers of the higher grades and of the fancy branches is disproportionately large. A special class of pupils is taught music, drawing, physiology, physics, botany, zoölogy, geology, astronomy, chemistry, psychology, Greek, Latin, French, and German, while the spelling book is banished. "Our school money," he says, " is diverted extravagantly from the many to whom it does belong to the few to whom it does not belong."

Of these and other topics of less importance Gen. BUTLER treats with great fulness and unflagging common sense. Massachu setts in the year 1883 is blessed with a Governor with brains and a backbone.

Small Abuses to be Corrected.

During the last debate on the Army bill in the House Mr. BUTTERWORTH, who has charge of it, proposed to reduce the number of aides de-camp from thirty-nine to seventeen. The amendment allows three to the General of the Army, two to the Lieutenant-General, two to each Major-General, and one to each Brigadier-General, with additional graduated pay.

Ever since the close of the rebellion these Generals have been allowed the number of Massachusetts Legislature was delivered aides required for active service during the war. This has entailed a large annual exmight be expected from so remarkable a pense for a superfluity, which has not even a decent pretence to excuse it.

It is also provided that these aides shall not serve longer than three years, a proper restriction that ought to have been adopted long ago. Mr. BUTTERWORTH said of it:

"This is to correct what is believed to be an abus disposition to offend certain gentlemen who have secured reference by being assigned to staff duty, and who have seen on this duty, some of them for twenty years, no having seen their command, not having served with their mpanies, knowing nothing of the service to which my properly belong during that entire term."

These aides are by no means the only officers that have been thus exceptionally favored. There are others attached to the Engineer Bureau, to the Ordnance Bureau, and to other lurenus at Washington who have been comfortably quartered there since the last gun was fired at Appomattox. They are not disturbed by changes of Administration. Social and professional influences seem to retain them in the picked places, whethe

a Stalwart or a Half Breed be President. Other amendments are proposed which we approve, the more so because the abuses should never have been tolerated, and never would have been permitted if there had been the least disposition to curb extravagance or o discountenance favoritism.

But these improvements are trifles com pared with the great reform which has been long and absolutely demanded. We have a standing army of twenty-five thousand men exclusive of five hundred annually voted for he signal service. Everybody knows this arge force is not needed, and, in fact, that it is double what the wants of the service,

properly administered, require. The army escaped the axe of retrenchment n 1876 by accidental causes at that time, and subsequently for two years. The reduction should have been made as soon as these causes disappeared, for the same reason that reform was applied to the navy and to the civil service.

Gov. Pattison and the Pennsylvania Rings.

Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania has de clined to announce the names of the State officers whom he has to appoint, but to some of his intimate friends he is reported as saying that he would not be moved from his de termination to make Mr. LEWIS C. CASSIDY Attorney-General, if a battery of Gatling guns were directed against him.

That is a creditable sentiment for a young Governor. Guns should not make him change his mind after he is once convinced what he ought to do. But when he resolves to make an unwise appointment, such as Mr. Cassi-Dy's would be if he should become the Attorney-General in the face of his antecedents,

then persistency ceases to be a jewel. Mr. Partison need have no fear of Gatling guns, but if he commits any signal folly let him fear the resentment of the people If he goes on to lend aid and comfort to the great army of thieves and corruptionists from whom the Pennsylvanians had hoped to escape by making him their Governor,

his punishment may indeed be greater than he can bear. Let him shun the relics of the great Pennsylvania Rings as he would shun a nest of rattlemakes !

The New Speaker-So Far, So Good. It is too soon to say how Mr. ALFRED C. CHAPIN will turn out as Speaker of the Assembly, but he has done one good thing already He appointed the Committee on Privilege and Elections without delay, and we under stand that the composition of the committee is entirely satisfactory to the parties whose cases will come before it.

Already the work of investigating the concets in this city and Brooklyn has been begun and there is therefore some prospect that the rights of the respective claimants to the several seats in dispute will be settled before the

ession is half over. This is as it should be. Delay in the deermination of contested election cases is pequliarly objectionable. If the right man appens to be in the office, his usefulness i ened and he is diverted from due attention to his public duties by doubt as to the permanency of his tenure: while if the wrong man is in, the people are deprived of the ser vices of the man they have chosen to repre-

But, of course, it is far more important to lecide these cases rightfully than speedlly The members of the committee really act as Judges, and they should discharge their duties in a strictly judicial spirit. We trust this Democratic Legislature will show the people that it can and will dispose of every contest upon the merits as disclosed by legal evidence, regardless of party predilections. No honest party can afford to keep a man in the Legislature who was not elected, or to

keep a man out who was.

In some remarks about the consolidation of the two great Republican journals of Cincin-nati, the Springfield Republican avers that HAISTRAD has made SMITH famous as the Deacon with a wicked partner." Now, this does not seem to us to be entirely just either to the truly good man or to THE SUN. The fact that RICHARD SMITH is a Deacon was not discovered by Mr. HALSTEAD. It was published to all the world long before HALSTEAD began to dwell upon it; and the great importance of this act, which was due to the circumstance that the Deacon was at the same time a truly good man, was not first revealed by HALSTRAD. Although the true goodness of Deagon Richard SMITH was experimentally known to all wh stood in intimate relations toward him when THE SUN threw upon it the illuminating light of its beams, it became universally recognize admitted, and admired, by Mr. HALSTEAD as by

There is another inaccuracy in the statement of the Republican, and that is in alleging that Deacon RICHARD SMITH has had "a wicked partner." The solemn truth is that he has had several wicked partners, and that the moral effect of his true goodness upon the state of the surrounding mass has been sadly impeded and diminished by their devilish machinations The Republican is also mistaken in supposing that Mr. HALSTEAD will now "fill the role of wicked partner himself." While it may be taken for certain that Mr. Halstead is not a truly good man, as Deacon RICHARD SMITH is, and while we are grieved to declare he has his full share of human infirmities, yet he is far from wicked in the malignant sense, he is incapable of being a wicked partner, and we will enter into bonds that he will never interpose any obstacles against the plans and efforts of his present senior and truly good associate to make Cincinnati, Ohio, the United States, and the whole world better and better every day. A new era dawns in the combination of these two Republican newspapers.

Can it be true that the Germans resident in London are in danger of being summoned sack to their own country for military service There are in London three hundred thousand Germans, nearly all of them actively engaged in business, or in mechanical pursuits, or as waiters and servants. We doubt if one-tenth of those among them who are liable to military service in Germany would return there to un dertake it, even at the summons of BISMARCE

The destructive pitch to which jealousy may be wrought is strikingly shown in the case of Alexander Jefferson, the negro murderer. who a few days ago killed two persons and anded two more in Brooklyn. It appear from the testimony at the inquest that he had armed himself with a double-barrelled shotgun, a pistol, and a sharpened knife, intending first to kill his sweetheart, his brother, his weetheart's mother, and such other persons as he might find in the house where he went to seek the girl, and then to kill a woman who lived in another house because she had been friendly to those who had excited his jealousy. Singularly, the negro warned some of his victims of his murderous intention, but no importance was attached to his words. It is not often that a man who is planning to run amuck tells what he means to do.

A new source of alarm for savings bank depositors was developed in Brooklyn yesterday The Dime Savings building caught fire, and the janitor and his family were forced to escape from the roof by a rope ladder. Although it was only a little after 6 o'clock, news of the fire quickly surend and a throng of seared depostors surrounded the bank until assured that their money was safe. "For where your treasure is there will your heart be also.'

A young women's seminary in the Illinois town of Knoxville was burned to the ground vesterday morning, and its hundred inmates had barely time to escape with their lives. Every few months we hear of the burning of ome large building in which scores of human beings are huddled together, and almost always there is heartrending loss of life. Sometimes it is an asylum, sometimes a poorhouse sometimes a factory, sometimes a prison which s thus destroyed. The latest fire will teach i valuable lesson if parents learn from it to look carefully into the safety of the edifices in which their children are to live while at school. If it is not possible in all cases to make such buildings absolutely proof against fire, it is at least ossible to obtain reasonable security for the lives of their inmates.

On Tuesday afternoon a dying man and a policeman seriously wounded were carried into the Elizabeth street police station. There was the greatest need of prompt medical attendance, and the Sergeant in charge at one telegraphed for the police surgeon of the precinct. Knowing that his arrival was doubtful the Sergeant also summoned an ambulance rom St. Vincent's Hospital. The ambulance arrived in sixteen minutes and rendered efficient service. The police surgeon arrived in one hour and fifty minutes, too late to be of any use. He lived in West Nineteenth street nd to reach him a telegram had to be sent to the Thirtieth street police station, and a mes senger from there to his house. A police surcon ought to be within easier reach than that. Policemen in such cases frequently prefer their wn physician, and when that is so why should the city pay another physician for attending them?

A surprising number of large and brilliant neteors have made their appearance within the last two or three weeks. On Dec. 20 a meteor was seen in New Hampshire shooting across the sky in brond daylight. A few nights after ward a very large meteor was seen in Connecti On New Year's eve a brilliant fire ball which burst into fragments, was seen from various places in New England. On New Year's night, just before the snow storm set in, a flasi of light in the sky, believed to have been caused by the passage of a large meteor, was seen in this city. On Wednesday night a big meteor was seen shooting over the State of Illinois, producing a startling illumination, and leaving

a red trail of light in its wake. The earth is

a red trail of light in its waks. The earth is being continually bembarded by small messors, which are called shooting stars, and many of which are probably no bigger than hickory nuts, so that the intense heat generated by their passage through the atmosphere quickly consumes them; but big meteoric masses, like those recently seen, which illuminate the heavens during their passage, and sometimes fall to the earth with terrific force, are rare. Whenes they come is a mystery the satron-Whence they come is a mystery the astronomers have not solved. At any rate, nobod need be alarmed. The chance of being struck by lightning is many times greater than that of

oing hit by a meteor. We regret to see one of our esteemed contemporaries using a kind of English phrase-ology which neither grammar nor good sense can justify. "Jay GOULD," says the Heraid.
"feels bad!" This sort of slangy atrocity is
found in the leading columns of that popular journal. The *Herald* reporters have never been remarkable for good English; but in his own rticles the editor of the Herald has usuall seen in the habit of employing a grammatica tyle. We appeal to Mr. BENNETT to prevent the repetition of such an outrage against goo aste and elementary education.

The telegraph warns us of the approach of nother cold wave from the West. The thernometer at chilly Fort Garry again marks 40 selow zero. A cold blast whirled through the dirty streets of New York yesterday, filling th air with dust-a reminder not only of the freezing weather that is at hand, but of the disgraceful fact that the greatest of American titles has not yet learned the art of keeping

POLITICS AND GATLING GUNS.

Will the Seed Sown by Attorney-Genera PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.-Gov. Pattison is epresented, in his New York Herald interview as saying that he would not announce the names of his Cabinet officers until they were sent to the Senate, where a two-third's vote is necessary for confirmation, but, to his immediate friends, Mr. Pattison says: "I would not be moved from my determination to appoint Lewis . Cassidy Attorney-General If a battery of Gat-

ling guns were directed against me."

The votes of two-thirds of the Senators, requisite for the confirmation of the Governor's nominations, will be promptly cast in favor of Senators say that Mr. Pattison is alone responsible for his Administration, and, holdng that view, the vote for confirmation will be practically unanimous; and on or about the practically unanimous; and, on or about the 20th inst., Mr. Cassidy will enter unon the discharge of the duties of the office of Attorney-General, with the intention, publicly declared, of so regarding the will of the people as to merit their support for the higher office of United States Senator, two years hence.

Since the year 1789 Pennsylvania has had 32 United States Senators, and since June, 1791, the States has had 38 Attorney-Generals. During this period of 93 years only one Attorney-General-James Cooper—ever succeeded in reaching the United States Senate. Mr. Cooper was appointed Attorney-General on July 31, 1848, and was elected Senator at the following session of the Legislature.

Four State Senators-Andrew Gregg, grandfather of Andrew G. Curtin, William Wilkins, Charles R. Buckalew, and William A. Walinse—have been promoted to the Senate of the United States; and during a period of 93 years as many as 15 of the 32 Senators found that the ensiest road to the Senate was through the lower House of Congress. The 15 Congressmen who were subsequently sent to the Senate were Richard Broadhead, James Buchanan, James Cooper, William Findlay, Albert Gallatin, Andrew Gregg, Abner Leacock, Michael Leib, Samuel Maelay, William Maelay, Peter Mullenberg, Jonathan Roberts, John Scott, David Wilmot, and John I. Mitchell.

James Cooper was a Congressman from 1839 to 1843, two terms, and it may be that his Con-90th inst., Mr. Cassidy will enter upon the dis-

James Cooper was a Congressman from 1839 to 1843, two terms, and it may be that his Con-gressional career had more to do with his elec-tion to the Senate than had his short term as

ROME, Dec. 17.-Monsignor Mocenni, the ex-Nuncio to Brazil and titular Archbishop of Heliopolis, was received by the Pope immediately on his arrival here. He will at once take the place left vacent by Mon-signor Pallotti. The latter takes the Secretaryship of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, left vacant by Monsignor Rampolia, who has been consecrated an Archbishop, and has been made the successor of Cardi unt Bianchi as Nuncio to Madrid.

Monsigner Rotelli was called here by Leo XIII, to re-eive his instructions before his departure for Constantinople. He remains a few days in Rome, and then re-turns to Montafriascene to make his last ordination. He will start for Constantinople about the middle of January. His prodecessor, Monsignor Vanuntelli, will stop a short time in Vienna, where his brother is Nuncio, before

oming back to Rome.
In view of M. Giers's late sojourn at the Vatican, the visit to the Pope of the Grand Dakes Constantine and ligious problem seems to be pending, and it is thought that 'olish Bishops will soon be nominated for the vacant sees. The conversion of Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, daughter 'ortland, gives great satisfaction in Rome.

The Italian Government, harassed by the clever ar-ticles printed by the Papal organ, Moniteur de Rome, has granted exequaturs for five Bishops. The sixteen who emain on the list will very likely soon be invested with

the temporalities of their respective dioceses.

The Jesuit Fathers of Beaumout College, near Windsor, have received from Queen Victoria her picture bearing her signature, "Victoria Regina March, 1882." The picture was hung in the refectory half amid the cheers of all the students and professors. Her Majosty, you will remember, went to Beaumont after the recent attempt on her life, and was received with enthusiasm, the son of Gen. Wood reciting a poem in her honor. The approach of Christmas brings to the Vatican all the Roman aristocracy. They are received every night by his Hollness. On this occasion Cardinals exchange letters of greeting among themselves, and the Cardinals residing in Caria Romana write to the kings and princes

elonging to the Catholic Church. Last Thursday his Holiness received almost 1,500 of the young students of the Catholic schools of Rome.
Prince Rospigliosi and the Duke of Viano, who take great interest in the schools supported by Lee XIII., were present. The children of the Lee Asylum sang sweetly before the Pope. His Holiness spent nearly two hours with the little ones, giving each of them, as a religious souvenir, a medal of the lamaculate Conception. It reminded many of our Lord among the little ones.

A beautiful engraving of Leo XIII, similar to the one

of Napoleon I. made by Calametra has been made by the Prench engraver, Joseph Mancion. His Holiness is much pleased with it. He has given a gold medal to the artist, and created him Knight of St. Gregory the Great. The Rev. Father Massimo of the Order of Jesus, brother of the Prince of the same name, has an academy for oung men in his own palace of Massimo at the Esquine. He had an exhibition on Dec. 14, and distributed redals among his students. Cardinal Ricci was present. The Jesuitical character of this institution frets the Italian Government, but it can't meddle with the A castle of the middle ages is to be built in the Park of

Valentino, in Turin, in time for the great exhibition of 1884. The corner stone was laid this week. The custle will be fitted up in antique etyle. It will overlook a beautiful lake, in which the Bucantore, the great Venetian galley, will dont.

To-day the Capitoline authorities will draw twenty

nors numbers in addition to the thirty drawn last unday. The first prize of 20000 france in gold was won at Pinerola by one Mr. Gioria. He won it after the first fifteen numbers were drawn. The second winning is 5,000 france. The proceeds of the lottery are to go to

Archbishop Purcell's Contribution to the Fund to Pay his Debte. CINCINNATI, Jan 4.-Archbishop Purcell sends

printed to-day:

St. Marria's, Dec. 25, 1882.

Mr. threen Smith, Proprietor of the Cutholic Telegraph.

Dear Sin: Having learned that you have opened in the Cutholic Telegraph as subscription; list for my peor, suffering creditors, I send you belon, like the "widow's mite," it is very small, yet, like the "widow's mite," it be literally all I have. I could not send you ever this were in of for the touching kindness of an old friend at Christians-tide. With this pittance I send you my warnest approval of your noble generous work. God ever bless you and the noble Triesruph for your devotion to the cause of Justice and honesty. You shall have my daily prayers for your success in your efforts to pay my debts. Please accept the deepest greating of an old, prantices Archbishop.

J. F. Calladnas, Secretary.

J. F. Calladnas, Secretary. printed to-day:

J. F. CALLAGRAN, Secretary. Burnham Wardwell and Gen. Butler. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Long my pirit has pined in sadness, watching and praying that lenjamin F. Butler might be Governor of Massachusetts. My constituents, prisoners, insune paupers, girls and oys in so-called reformatory institutions, have cried to

Amen! Hallelujah! Amen!

THE NABORS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN PRANCISCO, Jan. 1 .- As unborn Home Gibbon, or Robertson may yet and time in some distant age to chronicle changes, which the ac-cidental discovery of gold in California in the year 1848 produced and stamped upon the enterprise and civilization of this era. No contemporary historian can possibly be sober enough for the task during this hurricane of cosperity. Within fifty years there have been three avalanches: 1, Railways. 2. The telegraph. 3. Gold and silver. Silver and gold discoveries of centuries ago by old Spain, in New Spain or South America.

made and marrod the parent country. Englishmen and Dutchmen monopolized, then and there. Spanish wealth and industries, while

the latter country was delving in mines for the precious metals. The same fate partially over-

took California, an agricultural country, when

silver was discovered upon the historic Com-stock Lead. In 1862 and 1863 a wild silver mining fever attacked San Francisco and this State. Silver mining shares jumped from hundreds into thousands. But it was not till the Great Bonanza furor of 1874 and 1875 that Californians emptied most of their hard earnings the accumulation of years, into the vaults of a very few inside speculators by the purchase of silver mining snares. Say that the Great Bonanza ylelded \$5'),000,000 in silver bullion, and, upon the faith of this, speculators sold \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 of mining stocks! Yet some make that high estimate of the losses the average Californians encountered in the Bonanza madness of 1874 and 1875. The public loss was fearful, and California is now creeping out from under it. The "Iron-jawed" Kearney was a legitimate outcome of the fearful re-action in 1877, which led men, bilked of action in 1877, which led men, bilked of their carnings, to suspect that broadcloth was in the huge Bonanza mining Ring conspiracy to plunder them, while thousands in ruffled shirts outside of the Ring were as saily emptied of their purses as servants, porters, draymen, stevederes, saloon keepers, and mechanics. Experience is the hard school in which California has been educated. A generation has passed almost without financial education; for pioneers, bred in the hothouse of sudden wealth, have missed that education, while slow men, the cent. per-cent, money brokers, naturally came to the top in worldly gains, and some of them that survive are nabobs now in this year of grace, 1885. They are men who never speculated, and were once called slow ocaches, an evidence that a plough horse may outlast the racer. No region, exceet Wall street and this, could sooner, or so imperceptibly, relieve individuals of their possessions. It was an action maxim that it took a gold mine to work a silver mine. Too laste California discovered this.

As it atands, Comstock sliver is a dead property after ruining half of California. Oldest settlers say. No more Comstock for us! Virginia City, headquarters of the Comstock, is a decayed city. A resident informed me that it would be a more yi the one-horse little Nice in the work better to pay taxes or give up our, property, and let the State of Nevada take it." Depend upon it, about all there ever was of what THE SUN has called the rotten-borough State of Nevada came of its sliver mines, and they are now completely exhausted. The State resembles awhale stranded. As a State it never had any respectable status. The longest purse has won the United States Senate. It is and has been a protended State where money was king—a sham!

Of upthrows in this country—the cent-percent. men, the sliver himing operators the subsidized hand grant railroaders, the subsidized hand grant railroaders the syndicates that flit from Leadvice and Daadwood, and thence into New Mexico and Diadwood and sliner dead their carnings, to suspect that broadcloth was in the huge Bonanza mining Ring conspiracy to plunder them, while thousands in ruffled

They so arrange passenger traffic as to drive Eastern coid-winter fugitives into Ficrida. Georgia. Mississippi, and Louisiana, since it costs twice as much for transportation to the Pacific as raliways charge for tickets and return through the Southern States. I was surprised to find so small a list of travel advertised as coming east of the Rocky Mountains into Californiathis year. It is insignificant as measured by Eastern and Northern migrations in November and December and January into the sunny South.

Now Californians complain of a sugar trade with the Sandwich Islands; they say that a foreign speculator has monopolized the traffic and that the Pacific raliforaders are interested to make San Francisco pay extra prices for free trade sugar beyond what the Atlantic States pay on top of a high tariff.

A song writer long ago said; "Let me make the ballads of a nation and I care not who makes the laws." The people of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains can truly say that when the United States Government of money and territory, no matter who makes the laws, such a monopoly will govern Congress, State Legislatures, and the high courts of judicature.

From the discovery of silver upon the mem-

the laws, such a monopoly will govern Congress, State Legislatures, and the high courts of judiesture.

From the discovery of silver upon the memorable Comstock Lead in 1859, up to 1876, California was the victim of silver-mining sharns and speculators. Her immense agricultural resources lay nearly dormant. About every-body expected wealth by lucky strikes. All this is changed, and few now bite the naked hook. A generation born here regards the Pacificas a home. It knows but little of the home of the fathers. Sober industry takes the place of speculation and mining gambling. In a few years this State will be right side up and self-poised, as are Ohio and Illinois, both once dependent upon Eastern capital and supplies. High railway fares and dreary alkali deserts must shut out pleasure travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, while business intercourse will continue. Westerners will visit the East, but few Easterners will visit the West. Such is the situation as I see it.

A Southern Man's Cry for Redress.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I should ence. I know there is a War Claims Office, for I have a claim filed there and it seems likely to remain filed in definitely. That claim relates to property that was seized and sold in Fernandina by the Government of the United States during the war. Although the Government gave redemption in 1865, it failed to give posses sion, only promising to do so. I made many fruitless attempts to obtain possession during subsequent years but finally, in 1870, I gave it up in despair. Since then my family has been completely broken up. The note ous carpet bag Governments were at that time in full trader the advice of a lawyer, I laid a petition be fore Congress, but that body does not even condescend to notice it. Now, we hear a great deal about the tyranny and injustice of foreign Governments; but what is to be said of a Government that would in the face of its own laws under its own lags and within its own hounds, seize upon and sell the property of a private in dividual, and, for no crime committed, render him homeless in the world, break up his domestic circle, and then turn a deaf ear to all enfeather for redress? Such a tovernment would be called a reproach to the age and a buriesque upon civilization; and yet this is exactly what the tovernment of the United States, as administered by the Republican party; has done to me. Under the vaunted rule of this party it has stripped me of all that I possessed except my life. Claiming to be the friend of laboring men, it has only mocked them for reducing them to powerty. It would legislate the toding millions into the poorhouse while it awelled the coffers of the rich. In the history of American lexislation was there ever such a humber? I supported this party the following man in America if such a party should not be wisped out. I have written to the departments at Washington to no purpose, and I have been there in person, not to seek an office—last for no office. I sak no favor from the toverument whatever—but to ask that it will be just enough to give he have protect, and in a mercless intquity. The end of a Government is to protect, and done, and thus, in some measure, atone for its increaless intquity. The end of a Government is to protect, and one can be considered to the confers of the confers of the red of a Government is to protect, and one can be considered to a constant. fore Congress, but that body does not even condescend to notice it. Now, we hear a great deal about the ty Long Buancu, Jan 3.

Complaints About the Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- A large number of ied, who has beard them, and, if allowed to sing or prathat a patent issued in the United States shall run the that a patent issued in the United States and run the full term of seventeen years. Over 433 patents are now issued weekly which involve many infringements upon inventions already patented. Many Senators think that the laxity of the Patent Office in not requiring inventors to more clearly define their inventions, and in not withholding patents in many instances, must soon be made a matter of legislative inquiry. alond, would break forth in song, as did the poor ole

GOV. PATTINOPS PROSPECTIVE AT-TORNEY-GENERAL

How Lowis C. Castley West to a Princ Fight WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 3.-A gentleman

who for over forty years has been actively identified with the polities of Chester county, in this State, was in town to-day on important private business. Recognized as a Democrat of the old school, and a strong party worker, number of the seading local politicians here chatted with him for a long time this afternoon. Naturally, the subject of Gov. Pattison's appointments was brought up, and some discus sion followed as to the merits and demerits of Mr. Cassidy, supposed to be the new Governor's choice for Attorney-General. The gen-tleman from Chester unhesitatingly declared his opposition to Cassidy, on the ground that his social tendencies all through life were characteristically low and his affiliations with

his social tendencies all through life were characteristically low and his affiliations with corporation magnates pronounced and emphatically significant. Referring to the stories affoat affecting Cassidy's record, he said that there was an interesting one in the records of Chester county which he believed had never appeared in print, and he told it.

On the 1st of December, 1853, one Dominick Beadly of New York and Hugh Sloan of Philadelphia, went to Phoenixyile, Chester county, to engage in a prize fight for a purse of \$500. The Philadelphia puglist and a large party of friends came down to the battle ground in a special train. Twelve rounds were fought, lasting one hour and a half, and Sloan was beaten, being terribly punished. A very large sum of money changed hands, as the Philadelphian was the favorite in the betting before the fight began, and his friends took everything that was offered in the shape of bets.

Just at the conclusion of the battle the Sheriff of Chester made his appearance with a strong posse, and arrested fifteen of the party gathered about the ropes, the balance secaping to the neighboring woods. The fifteen were tried in the following February, 1854. Five were fined \$25 and costs, and sent to jail for a short term. The others were fined \$25 and costs only. Among the distinguished gentlemen who were gobbled up and fined were the Hon. William McMullin and the Hon. Lewis C, Cassidy of Philadelphia.

THE INCOMING SENATORS.

Ferry and McPherson Confident - Hear Plumb, and Harris Auxious. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- Ferry's friends telegraph here that he is tolerably sure of reflection. When Ferry went away to look after the Legislature, he said that he was sure of reclec-tion. Hubbell, on the other hand, said before he left for Lansing that he thought Ferry could be beaten. He now telegraphs back that Ferry is beaten. The fight in the Michigan Legisla ture that has now begun promises to be as bitter as that which resulted in Zach Chandler's defeat. The Michigan delegation in Con gress, nearly all of whom openly or secretly oppose Ferry's return, have been informed that there are sixteen Republicans who have signed a secret pledge not to vote for Ferry, and an open agreement not to go into caucus unless conditions are agreed to which, if carried out, would make Ferry's nomination impossible. The trouble in Michigan seems to be that there is no Christiancy upon whom the anti-Ferry element can unite.

Next to Ferry's troubles, those which make Hoar uneasy interest the Senate. Hoar would leave no mourner if he should retire from the Senate. If reports that reach here are true, Mr. Hoar's friends in loston are using some of the means condemned by civil service reformers to secure his reflection. Massachusetts Congressmen profess to be all at sea respecting the result.

Reports from Nebraska indicate that the Republicans will be lucky if they get even a mild party min as Saunder's successor. Secretary Teller looks wise, and says nothing. But Senators say that he has been assured that he stands the best chance of election to the Senator from Colorado. Senator McPherson has little doubt of his own reflection in New Jersey; but Gen. Ransom of North Carolina, Senators Harris of Tennessee, and Plumb of Kansas were so greatly disturbed by the news from their respective States that they have gone home to manage their canvasses. signed a secret pledge not to vote for Ferry

BOSTON'S NEW DEMOCRATIC MAYOR Extracts from Mayor Palmer's Literary and Philosophical Inaugural.

DICTIONARY JOHNSON. I doubt not that you fully share with me realizing sense of the popular demand for a strictly economic administration of the city's business in all its departments. The mandate of our constituents on this point is clear and emphatic. That eminent English essavist, Dr. Johnson, writing of individual economy uses language which may be appropriately applied to civic corporation, without the change of a syllable "Frugality," he says, "may be termed the daughter of produce, the sister of temperance, and the parent of therty. He that is extravagant will quickly

BURKE'S LETTER TO A NOBLE LORD.

The reports of the several departments will be presented to you in due course, and it will be your duty to the public money is proposed. Nevertheless, in the management of the affairs of a great city, it is too that we distinguish between false and true economy. In one of his famous "Letters to a Noble Lord," Burke lays down these wise maxims: "Expense, and great expense may be an essential part of true economy. Economy is a distributive virtue, and consists, not in saving, but in selection. Parsimony requires no prudence, no sagacity no powers of combination, no comparison, no judgment Mere instinct, and that not an instinct of the nobles kind, may produce this false economy in perfec-tion. The other economy has larger views. It demands adiscriminating judgment and a firm, saga-cious mind." Gentlemen of the Council, it is not in the spirit of parsimony, but of that true economy which Burke thus admirably defined, that the people of Boston expect us to transact their business.

LORD MACAULAY'S VIEW There is no Boston interest so dear to all her people without distinction of class, creed, or party, as her pub lic schools. Of all the undying words penned or spoken by Macaulay, there are none which have exerted a more potent or permanent charm, in my reading of that great oublicist, than those which occur in a speech which he delivered on education in 1847, in which he pays this glowing tribute to our beloved Commonwealth: "Go back," says Macaulay, "to the days, when the bests so ciety which has expanded into the opulent and enlight-ened Commonwealth of Massachusetta began to exist.

* One of the earliest laws enacted by the Puritan colonists was that every township, as soon as the Lord had increased it to the number of fifty houses, should appoint one to teach all children to read and write, and that every township of a hundred houses should set up a grammar school. Nor have the descendants of those who made this law ever ceased to hold that the public authorities were bound to provide the means of public instruction. Nor is this doctrine confined to New Eng-land. 'Educate the people' was the first admonition addressed by Penn to the colony which he founded. 'Edu cate the people' was the legacy of Washington to the nation he had saved. 'Educate the people' was the uneasing exhortation of Jefferson." The zeal of our for fathers for popular education, to which the brillian British historian and essayist paid this high tribute, still lives in the metropolis of New England.

A WORTHY PERCHATION.
With patience, prodence, and firmness is the perform the work committed to us by the people, so that when the year on whose threshold we now stand has run its course we may be able, in the proud consciousness of duty well done, to wrap the mantle of our integrit around us, and, making room for our successors, transmit to them the white shield of Roston as stainless as we receive it, with all her ancient civic glory undi and not one lot or tittle deducted from the grand total of

Binine and Chandler Still Run the Machine. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- No one should be de-

ceived by what has recently appeared in print artfully designed to create the impression that James G. Blaine and William E. Chandler have broken off their intimate relations, and are no longer operating together. It became desirable for both of these gentlemen to create such an impression. The fact is, their relations were never closes They are head and ears together in jobs Chandler the inside and Biaine on the outside. They run the Ad-ministration whenever it is desirable to make use of it.

Republican Civil Service Reform. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Civil serrice reform, as understood by the Republicans, has the

merit of samplicity. All Republican officeholders are to be retained by a

Democratic Administration.

Vacancies occurring in the lowest grades during a Democratic Administration shall be filled by means of competitive examinations. In this way the Republicans competitive examinations. In this way the Republicans will continue to hold all the more inerative places, and will have an equal chance with Democrats to enter the service in the lowest grades.

The large and interesting collection of official knaves and barnacles now exhibited by Kepublicaus will not be examined or molested.

If, added by the "voluntary" contributions of Republican officeholders under a hemocratic administration, the Republican party should be lacky chough to return to power, the few Democrate who had succeeded in storning the outposts of the public service would be summirarily expelled.

torming the outposts of the public service would be unitarily exheliced. Civil service reform will thus emble the Republicans of Civil services during a Kepublican Administra-ton, and most of the offices during a Democratic Admin-ton, and most of the offices during a Democratic Admin-This is a beautiful application of the economical max m, "Heada I win; tana you lose."

New Yoss, Jan. &

BUNDEAMS.

-At a fashionable wedding in Boston the Soral piece suspended over the bridal couple was a yoke.

The music for a Sunday bull fight in

Arizona was provided by the band of a United State eavalry regiment.
—In Suffolk, England, last month, a pro-

the reserved price was \$40,000, so it was not sold. -A man desired to bury his amputated leg in a Dubuque cemetery, but the superintendent refused to allow it on the ground that a burial permit was neces

pary for every interment, and such a document could only be procured for an entire body.

—The memorial to the late Prince Imperial of France which has been erected at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich will be unveiled by the Prince of Wales between the 8th and 15th of January. The status has been designed by Admiral Count Gleichen.

—A young woman of St. Louis sent out in-

vitations for an elaborate reception, and just before her guests began to assemble she decided that she would be narried that evening. A clergyman was sent for in haste, and the ceremony was performed between dances.

—The labors of George E. Davis, as a revivalist in Fort Wayne, were interrupted by the arrival of his wife, who had him arrested for desertion. She proved that his income as an evangelist averaged \$30 a
week, and the Court ordered him to give her \$10 weekly.

—Baron Albert Grant's great house at
Kensington, in London, is now nearly cleared away.
Only parts of the outer walls remain to be pulled down.

and it is believed the proprietors of the land have already received offers for building the group of houses which under the name of Kensington Court are to take its place. -M. Damala, Sarah Bernhardt's husband, writes to the papers to say that neither he nor his wife has any intention of giving up the Ambigu. He adds that his health will not allow him to continue to set. Some say that this decision is final, and that we shall see no more of the husband of the incompagable Sarah Bern-

hardt on the stage. -The Creighton family took rooms in a Montreal boarding house for a definite term, and refused to give them up before its expiration, though they grar-relied with the landlady. She resorted to the expedient of burning Cayenne pepper where the fumes would go up through the hot air pipe into the Creighton apartments Her right to do this is to be tested in court.

Leo Meilbeck fought behind the barricades in Paris, and, after the capture of the city by the national forces fled to America. He became a leader national forces, fied to America. He became a leader among the Socialists of Chicago, and served a term in the Illinois Assembly: but communism failed to yield him a comfortable living. His colleagues deserted him, his health gave way, and now he hascut his throat.

—The Chicago School Board contemplates

the abolition of the study of grammar for the younger pupils, and the substitution of oral language lessons. The teachers believe that rules of grammar are soon forgotten, and that in reading and writing correctly one seldom stops to think of technicalities. Their idea is that children should first be led to speak good English intuitively, leaving the rules for later years.

—A remarkable pigeon roost near Macon,

Miss., embraces forty acres in a valley surrounded by precipitous hills. A creek spreads over most of it, and a thick growth of vegetation makes an impenetrable morass. The birds seem to have been prompted by instinct to select this as the safest lodging place for them in the region. Between sunset and dark, they fly in from all quarters in immetise numbers, darkening the heav-ens, and making a roaring noise.

—The recent duel at Wurzburg, in Bavaria,

setween the Brazilian medical student Daudt and Capt Emmerick, in which the latter was killed has attracted great attention and universal indignation in Germany, Capt Emmerich was a married man. At the funeral, Deacon Wiesenger preached strongly against the practice of such barbarity, and the sermon was published and widely circulated. Nevertheless, five students have since then been arrested at Monster for taking part in a duel, and only fined ten shillings each, the ind being for "assault," -Hank Barrett was a notorious bully and

drankard. Whenever he went into the village near his home, it was to till himself with whiskey and whip whoever opposed him. In the course of several years seven roughs of one gang were thrashed by him. The other night they combined for vengeance. Finding him in a store they surrounded and attacked him. He stood his ground, and knocked three or four of them down. When they saw that he was getting the better of them they drew knives and stabbed him to death, afterward threw-ing his body out through a window into the street. This reads like a Western border occurrence, but the place where it happened was Bellows Falls in Vern

-It is a mistake, says the London Lauert, to both rise early and late take rest. The rising early is good as a habit of life, if it does not mean robbing nature of her opportunity to recruit the exhausted strength of brain and body by prolonging sleep when that necessary luxury is at length enjoyed. There would appear to be some need of remonstrance on this score. The fashion of the day favors early rising and the manly "tab;" but those who rise early have, for the most part, eat up prodigiously late, and the tub is chiefly appreciated because it rouses the system, and makes it feel—and feelings are very deceptive—strong and vigorous. This is burning the candle at both ends. If we must sit up half the mght, it would be better to sleep half the day than to rise be-times and go in for arduous labor after insufficient rest.

Early rising is harmful without early resting -Charles Callender, an old minstrel manager, was the first to employ genuine negroes is that business. Nearly every colored performer has been trained and put on the stage by him. "In jubilee songs and plantation dances," he says, "they are superior to white men, and have the advantage of a natural dinlect; but they have scarcely any sense of humor, and require to be taught everything that they do on the stage their power of imitation enabling them to learn readily. They tend to coarseness, and have to be kept under close re-straint all the while. No member of a company under my control is permitted to speak a single word before an audience until I have passed judgment on it." negroes who have gained popularity as minstrels, Mr. Callender picked up Billy Kersands as a bootblack in the Hob Mackintosh a roustabout on a Mississippi steambout, James Grace a waiter in Richmond, Lew Brown a Phila-

delphia barber, and Sam Lucas a New York coachman

-There is a practice, says the London Lancet, against which many persons need to be put on their guard—namely, drinking cold watery beverages in cold weather. Cold drinks are depressing in the performing more than common feats of strength and en-durance, particularly in middle age and advanced life, is to lower the tone of the nerve centres at a time when it is most desirable that they should be in exceptionally good working order, so that they may retain the vitali ty necessary to meet unusual need. So far as we are aware, the physiological effect of siced potations taken hastily when putting forth special strength and making a peculiarly large demand on the vital force of the nerv-ous system, is either not understood or is forgotten. For the sake of the many zealous statesmen and politicians who do not seem to have given the need of special precautions in this particular a single thought, it is desirable to point out that the worst illnesses may, and do, proceed apparently from insignificant causes. This is one of the petty causes which may lead to sad results.

-Twice lately-once at the Pireus and again at Smyrna-has the Captain of a French man ofwar had to complain of his salute being improperly re-turned. At the Pirmus Admiral Conrad's twenty one guns were answered by only nineteen from the shore. The Admiral demanded a rectification of the error, and obtained it. Once more the French flag was hoisted at the mizzen, and was saluted with the full tale of oneand twenty guns from the shore. At Smyrna the fort mly fired twenty guns in return for the salute of the French frigate. Straightway an officer on board was deputed to call upon the Pasha to make a respectful but from protest. The Turkish functionary apologized; and, to see that the second sainte was properly done, he went himself to the fort to superintend the gunners. went immediate to the formal times and the chapter in his hand, counting the guns one by one till the twenty-first was fired. "Now," said the Pasha, "fire another; peraps they will leave us in peace." But his excess of zeal as fatal. The French Captain considered the extra gun a piece of impertinence, and sent the officer to tell the Pasha so. The unfortunate functionary returned with a groan, and this time the salute was correct

-In 1789 the French Convention abolished all titles and forbade all crests and invertes and Louis XVI, and his wife became thenceforth Louis Capet and XVI. and his wife became thenceforth Louis Capet and Femme Capet respectively. The word "citoyen" was the official appellation all through the consulate, and its was only in 1804 that Josephine became Mme. Bona-parte. In effect the word "Monsieur" had reappeared parte. In effect the word "Monsieur" had reappeared immediately after the Terror, and titles never fell much into abeyance except during that period. With the empire Nanoteon founded a fresh aristocracy, just as Lord Cornwallis in India founded an aristocracy of landed proprietors, whose position is now giving so much trouble to the authorities. In this Ney became Due d'Richingen, and other Generals Dukes of Rivoll, Danzig. Castiglione. Ac. Any one who has read the novels of Baltzer knows well the intense rivalings of these terrors. Salzac knows well the intense rivalries of these two ristocracies of the Paubourg St. Germain and the Chausse d'Antin, and the maneuvres of Napoleon to in-duce them to internarry. On the accession of Louis XVIII they were both officially recognized. It was not till after 1830, in Louis Philippe's time, that the present demoralization of titles became the terms of the contraction of the beautiful the contraction of the contraction demoralization of titles began to take place. This was extremely easy, as the old parchment pedigrees had been made into gun wads during the revolution, and an this became more apparent the impostors grew bolder. Then came 1848, and titles were again abolished, but reived by the Prince President in 1852, and the 4th of September, 1870, did not attempt to again abolish them, though various proposals have been since made to tax the hearers of titles assumed and real. At present, as in England, any one may call himself anything, and if he can only persuade other people to do the came so much